

INTISARI

Bunga kecombrang (*Nicolaia speciosa* Horan) merupakan tanaman yang memiliki komponen aktif senyawa fenol yaitu flavonoid. Flavonoid dikenal memiliki aktivitas antioksidan dan antibakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak etanolik bunga kecombrang terhadap *Shigella dysenteriae* dan *Vibrio cholerae* secara *in vitro*.

Proses ekstraksi dilakukan dengan metode maserasi dengan pelarut etanol 70%. Ekstrak dibuat lima variasi konsentrasi (10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, dan 90%) untuk pengujian aktivitas antibakteri menggunakan metode *Kirby-Bauer Disk Diffusion Test*. Ekstrak etanolik bunga kecombrang dilakukan analisis dengan metode Kromatografi Lapis Tipis (KLT).

Hasil uji aktivitas antibakteri menunjukkan bahwa Kadar Hambat Minimum ekstrak berada pada konsentrasi 75% dan 90% terhadap *Shigella dysenteriae* dan *Vibrio cholerae*. Aktivitas antibakteri yang memiliki KHM (Kadar Hambat Minimum) yang diinterpretasi dengan nilai DZI (*Diameter Zona Inhibition*) tertinggi hingga terendah pada *Shigella dysenteriae* adalah Konsentrasi 90% (14,33 mm) 75% (8,33 mm) 50%, 25% dan 10% (0 mm) sedangkan pada *Vibrio cholerae* adalah 90% (12,33 mm) 75% (9 mm) 50%, 25%, dan 10% (0 mm) dan KBM (Kadar Bunuh Minimum) ekstrak berada pada kadar 75%. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanolik bunga Kecobrang (*Nicolaia speciosa* Horan) pada konsentrasi 75% dan 90% memiliki aktivitas antibakteri yang cukup baik dengan uji secara *in vitro*.

Kata Kunci : *Nicolaia speciosa*, Ekstrak, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Vibrio cholerae*.

ABSTRACT

Flowers kecombrang (*Nicolaia speciosa* Horan) is a plant that has an active component of phenolic compounds are flavonoids. Flavonoids are known to have antioxidant and antibacterial activity. This study aimed to evaluate the antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of flowers kecombrang against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Vibrio cholerae* in vitro.

The extraction process was done by maceration method by ethanol 70%. Extracts made five variation concentration (10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 90%) for testing the antibacterial activity using the Kirby-Bauer method *Disk Diffusion Test*. kecombrang interest ethanolic extract analyzed with Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC).

The results of antibacterial activity showed that Minimum Inhibitory Concentration from the extract at concentration 75% and 90% to *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Vibrio cholerae*. Antibacterial activity has MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration) that interpreted by the highest until the lowest of Diameter Zona Inhibition value in *Shigella dysenteriae* was at concentration 90% (14.33 mm) 75% (8.33 mm) of 50%, 25% and 10% (0 mm) while in *Vibrio cholerae* was at concentration 90% (12.33 mm) 75% (9 mm) of 50%, 25%, and 10% (0 mm) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) of extracts was at concentration 75 %. The results of this study showed that ethanolic extract of Kecobrang flowers (*Nicolaia speciosa* Horan) was at concentration 75% and 90% that had a good enough of antibacterial activity by in vitro tests

Keywords: *Nicolaia speciosa*, Extract, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Vibrio cholerae*.

